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and the obsessions of the over-scrupulous; while in the disturbances of movements, there are hysterical paralyses which seem closely related to the phobias of action. In perceptive troubles, we have hysterical anæsthesias, despite the algies of psychæsthenic dysgnosias. These comparisons present the psychological differences which exist between the various neuropathic disturbances appearing on the neurotic bases. Everywhere functions are more or less intact in their essential and older parts, but they are decapitated by the reduction or suppression of the more recent and more perfected ones. Thus neuroses present more diverse forms of regression and involution caused by various depressive influences. Under Part I, neuropathic symptoms, the writer treats fixed ideas and obsessions. Then follow in order chapters on amnesias and doubts, disturbances of speech, chorea and tics, paralyses and phobias, perceptive troubles, instinctive and visceral disorders. The second part, which treats of neuropathic states, contains five chapters, as follows: on nervous crises, neuropathic stigmata, the mental state of hysteria, the psychæsthenic state, what are neuroses? The answer to the last question may be roughly indicated by the phrase that they are diseases of functional evolution.

Psychology, Normal and Abnormal, by WARREN E. LLOYD, and ANNIE ELIZABETH CHENEY. Baumgardt Pub. Co., Los Angeles, Cal. pp. 127.

As the authors have themselves written a critique of this book, which appears just before the table of contents, we will allow them to speak for themselves. "Now whatever the learned may say hereafter (and the learned will most surely investigate this book), they cannot undermine its foundation or destroy its structure." "No flaw can be found in the logic from start to finish." "It throws no sop to the Cerberus of superstition, it pampers no morbid dabbler in so-called 'new thought', it tickles no nerve of religious fanaticism; but straightforwardly relies upon principle, logic and facts, daringly throwing down the gauntlet to antiquated psychology, and through its up-to-dateness in all directions defies bigotry and challenges criticism." "It is a text-book for students in colleges and a volume for their professors also." "It is safe to say that a profound study of this work will have a practical outcome, and we dare to assert that he who delves into it deeply enough will find a key to the problem of life itself. *Little attempt has been made in this text-book to deal with data newly discovered, or facts gained by specialists along any of the lines of modern research that might bear on the question*, for, once having started in the trails of these sleuths of modern sciences, there would be no end to the fruit gleaned, and no possible way in the limited space of a compact work of this kind of dealing with it satisfactorily. *So the effort rests contentedly on its principle alone.*"

The value of the book to the student of modern psychology is indicated by the italics, which are my own. AMY E. TANNER.

Psychological and Medical Observations among the Indians of southwestern United States and northern Mexico, by ALES HRDLICKA. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1908. 460 p.

This indefatigable observer here gives us a wealth of interesting observations on subdivisions of the tribe, personal environment, food, drink, habits of life, character, social conditions, marriage, children, on whom he makes very many interesting observations—growth, height, puberty, dentition, etc.—and then passes to the adults, having studied stature, muscle, force, the skin and its appendages, special senses, sleep and dreams, mental and nervous power, digestion,

obesity, grayness, loss of hair, sterility, etc. He then takes up social abnormalities, like artificial operations, infanticide, crime, suicide, etc. Under medical observations, he treats of pathology in general, and then the special diseases—goitre, insanity, epilepsy, idiocy, spinal curvature, tuberculosis, etc. Very interesting is his chapter on Indians' notions of disease, and the medicine men and women, prevention, and folk medicine. In an interesting appendix, he treats of foods, and gives many careful anthropometric details on boys and girls, muscle tests, grayness, etc., under each rubric in more than a dozen tribes. This seems to us in many respects a model of what such studies ought to be.

Phrenology or the Doctrine of the Mental Phenomena, by J. G. SPURZHEIM. With an introduction by C. Elder. Revised edition from the second American edition of 1833. Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1908. pp. 459. Price \$3.00 net.

The present volume is an exact reprint of the two-volume edition of Spurzheim's *Phrenology* published at Boston in 1833, save that the editor has omitted the author's reflections upon the moral and religious constitution of man, his voluminous Latin notes, and a controversy with Combe. The Latin notes we might, perhaps, have spared; but it is unfortunate that the reflections and the polemic have been omitted, since they are as characteristic of Spurzheim as the phrenological doctrines themselves, and throw a good deal of light upon his attitude and methods. However, the psychologist can only be grateful for the reprint of a work which probably none but a few enthusiasts possess in any original form.

The editor contributes an introduction, in which he affirms that the spirit of the age is materialistic; that it has no science of mind and desires none; and that psychology is in no better case than it was sixty years ago. He himself, however, is still in the bonds of the psychology of faculties; and whatever the sins of current psychology, it has at least got some distance beyond Christian Wolff.

The volume is well printed and illustrated, and is pleasantly light in the hand.

Kaiser Julians philosophische Werke. Uebersetzt und erklärt, von R. ASMUS. Leipzig, Dürr'sche Buchhandlung. 1908. pp. ix, 223. Price Mk. 3.75.

This little book, forming vol. 116 of the useful Philosophical Library, contains, besides a critical introduction, German translations of six of the Emperor Julian's Orations: that on the worship of the sun, addressed to Sallustius, his old military councillor and friend, first in Gaul and afterwards in Germany; that on the mother of the gods, Cybele, whose temple at Pessinus the author visited and whose worship he restored; the two on true and false Cynicism; the one of which is addressed to the Cynic Heracleius, of whom nothing further is known; the 'letter' to the aforesaid Sallustius, in which Julian consoles himself and his friends on the recall of Sallustius, by the emperor Constantius, from Gaul to the east; and lastly the letter, or more correctly the dissertation, addressed to his former tutor, the philosopher Themistius, on the difficulty the author thinks he would experience in showing himself so perfect an emperor as Themistius expected. Each oration is preceded by a brief appreciation and analysis, and followed by a few pages of explanatory notes.

The editor and translator has performed his task with great skill and with commendable self-restraint.